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A PROMINENT FEATURE
Of next Sunday's Gazette will be a story, complete in that number by Bret Harte, entitled, "Johnson's 'Old Woman"

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FOSTER'S VIEWS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Talks About Silver

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER

Secretary Windom's Death Recalled A Discussion of the Silver Question from a Bi-Metallic Standpoint

NEW YORK, Nov. 17. The members of the [illegible] chamber of commerce celebrated the 123rd anniversary of that organization with a grand banquet at Delmonico's to-night. It was at this banquet one year ago that Secretary Windom suddenly died. President Smith called the guests to order and in a brief speech introduced the Hon Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, who spoke substantially as follows:

"I maintain parity between gold and silver is the fixed policy of the government because we all recognize its supreme importance, but when we come to the question of what policy is the best to pursue to maintain this desired condition serious differences of opinion arise. We are all compelled to admit that we have learned something by the experience of the past sixteen years on the subject of silver. Prior to 1873 we had many thinking people who believe that our financial structure should be based on gold alone. It is now agreed on all hands that gold alone furnishes too narrow a basis upon which to conduct the money affairs of the world. Fifteen years ago people who were supposed to understand the question of finance indulged in the prophecy as to the fall that would follow the coinage of four and a half millions silver dollars per month. I voted for this measure, I confess, with great misgivings. I now say frankly that if it had been proposed to coin [illegible] of silver dollars in twelve and a half years I should have voted no, and yet I did vote for so vast a sum of silver dollars. We have coined not only 300,000,000 but have reached the sum of 400,000,000 of silver dollars. We have besides, purchased $70,000,000 of silver bullion at equal value and paid for it with an issue of $80,000,000 of new treasury notes, yet the parity is maintained. The question I consider now is what policy will result in the least strain on our resources and will require the least resort to the exercise of those extraordinary powers conferred on those in authority to maintain the parity of gold and silver. In my opinion with all our power, natural and conferred, with all of our resources applied to their full extent we cannot maintain parity of the two metals if the policy of free coinage of silver is to prevail. [Applause.] I am firmly of the opinion that the parity of the two metals can be maintained under the present policy. The present indications are that the balance of trade with foreign nations during the next two years at least will require gold shipment to us to pay the balance in our favor of [illegible] of silver to be purchased at its value in new treasury notes. Under such conditions the work of maintaining the parity will not require the exercise of the extraordinary resources of power. Even if the balance of trade should turn against us, which seems to me quite improbable, I believe we would [illegible] and preserve parity. But under free coinage silver would take the place of gold in settling balances. If the price of silver were [illegible] all the silver of all the world would be [illegible] to this country. To maintain a parity under such conditions would be a task requiring more than our vast resources. In my opinion the practical question for you to consider is which of these two policies do you prefer? I know you have expressed a desire for the repeal of the present law, and as I understand it, you propose to substitute a law of any [illegible]. In other words you propose that silver will take care of itself. I have not given much thought to this phase of the subject, because I don't believe congress will endorse [illegible]. But I think I can clearly see that if the government goes out of the market the price will drop, perhaps it will be a large decline, in which even the task of maintaining the party will be embarrassing and difficult. Believing that the good sense of the business world in the near future must be brought into harmony with us on the proposition that gold alone is too narrow a basis on which to build the world's financial structure, I have much hope that the best [illegible] of all concerned will create a better and more extended use of silver to be [illegible] by international agreements by which the parity of the two metals may be [illegible]. [Applause.]

[illegible] which greeted the conclusion of the secretary's address had subsided Mr Smith asked Secretary Foster to define his actual powers as to the [illegible] of treasury notes for gold.

Secretary Foster answered: "The resumption act confers the authority upon the secretary of the treasury to [illegible] bonds to any extent he may feel called on to do to in order to maintain or to decrease his gold [illegible]. The act of July 14, 1890, commands [illegible] preserve the parity between gold and silver. It has always been the custom in this [illegible] to pay its obligations in gold, there [illegible] should there be any trouble about this [illegible] present hundred millions of gold reserve fund were called out or intrenched [illegible] is within my power, under the law, [illegible] bonds for gold up to 5 per cent and [illegible] replenish that reserve fund."

[illegible] of regret were read from Vice-President Morton, Secretary Blaine, George [illegible] Curtis, ex-President Cleveland, Postmaster General Wanamaker, R. B. Hayes, [illegible] Proctor, Edwin Arnold, Chief Justice [illegible] Fuller, Secretary Noble, Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Tracey and Governor [illegible] of Massachusetts.

Great Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17. —The most disastrous [illegible] that has visited St. Louis in many years [illegible] a fiery furnace [illegible] of the large dry goods house of Penny & Gentle on the [illegible] corner of Broadway and Franklin [illegible] about 4.30 this morning. The [illegible] spread so rapidly, however, that a [illegible] alarm was given which brought out [illegible] department, but before all the en[illegible] Penny & Gentle's, the Sonnenfeld [illegible] company, the mammoth [illegible] of the Famous Shoe and Cloth [illegible] occupying the entire block of [illegible] buildings on Broadway between [illegible] avenue and Morgan street, were in [illegible] within two hours all the walls [illegible] nothing was left but a mass of [illegible] and twisted iron girders.

[illegible] Penny & Gentle's and Sonnenfeld [illegible]. While the fire was at its [illegible] heat was so intense that the firemen [illegible] unable to go on Broadway, hence [illegible] of Crawford's store, including [illegible] windows and all the show cases in [illegible] of the store from top to bottom [illegible] badly damaged by the heat causing [illegible] probably $50,000.

[illegible] in, opposite Penny & [illegible] whole row from Broadway to [illegible] was very badly damaged. The [illegible] occupying this building were J. W. [illegible] Bohl hatter Greene[illegible] H. Kortkamp & Co., jewelry [illegible] clothing company, and C. Boeh[illegible].

[illegible] Crawford's on Broadway the [illegible] houses were gutted: Mc[illegible] hats, G. H. Clements, shoes [illegible] furnishing and cloaks [illegible] millinery, E. Wendel & Co. [illegible] Millinery company, E. B. Stone [illegible] the Square Dealing Jobbing Co. and the Weinman house, the guests of which had safely escaped.

In the building on Franklin avenue just west of Penny & Gentle's, the general dry goods store of Theo. Heinz was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $10,000. Insured.

The total loss will no doubt exceed $1,000,000 but reliable figures are not attainable at this writing. John Lynch, of the salvage corps, fell from the second story of the Weinman house and seriously hurt his hip.

At 5:4[illegible] p. m. the walls of the Famous and Sonnenfeld's buildings fell into the street with a loud crash and a moment later the Morgan street walls of the Famous fell. A squad of firemen working in the narrow alley barely escaped being caught in the falling walls. Shortly after 6 o'clock flames appeared at the cornice of the Weinman house which is directly opposite the Famous on the east side of Broadway. In a few moments the roof and upper story of the large four story building were a mass of flames. Before the department could direct their streams the row of stores from the north east corner of Franklin avenue and Broadway to the middle of the block were badly damaged.

The fire throws about 1,200 people out of employment, a majority of them being in the service of the Famous company. One life was probably lost and four persons were injured by the fire. The whereabouts of Night watchman Jasper, employed by the Sonnenfeld Millinery company have not been discovered and it is thought he was killed. Firemen John Lynch and [illegible] Simons were hit on the head and seriously injured [illegible] necessary to remove them to his home. The losses and insurance are as follows: Loss on the stock and fixtures of the Famous Shoe and Clothing company $1,100,000, on building $65,000 on stock of Penny & Gentles $200,000, building $40,000 on stock of Sonnenfeld & Co $190,000, on building $85,000. The insurance is: On stock stock owned by the Famous $750,000 on building $40,000 on stock owned by Penny & Gentles $1[illegible]000 on building $40,000 on Sonnenfeld's stock $190,000, on building $40,000. Minor losses will aggregate $85,000.

ONE DAY'S FIRES.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Six 4-story business houses in Carter street. W. A. Posey, owner. Loss $50,000. Small insurance.

Minneapolis, Minn. Minneapolis Glass company and Lindsay Bros., dealers in agricultural implements. Loss nearly $200,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Row frame buildings Nostrand avenue.

Newark, N. J. Planing mill John Rindall & Sons. Loss $100,000.

St Paul, Minn. Wholesale grocery of Griggs, Cooper & Co. and wholesale hardware house of Farwell, Ozman & Kirk. Loss over $500,000 and the fire not yet under control. Will probably burn until Minneapolis loss is equaled.

Wrangles and Scandals.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—The opening meetings to-day have been something of a disappointment to the Alliance leaders and equally so to the third party men. The attendance has not been what was expected, nor the enthusiasm so great. Conflicts of opinion have arisen on [illegible] subjects which threaten to seriously interfere with the work of the farmers' organizations. While the number in attendance is small, the fight for and against the third party movement is none the less bitter. While both the sessions of the F. M. B. A. and Alliance this afternoon were secret it is understood the [illegible] was squarely raised in each, and the results in each case are a drawn battle. The third party people are making the greatest noise and indulging the [illegible], but [illegible] and nothing but the final vote can determine the relative strength of the factions.

The attendance at the opening meeting to-night was something less than one thousand and President Polk delivered his annual address. W. S. McAllister of Canton, Miss., chairman of the executive committee of the anti-sub-treasury Alliance, held a committee meeting in the city to-day, its mission being to induce the Alliance to steer clear of the sub-treasury scheme and the third party ideas. McAllister said: "We will present a protest before the Alliance to-morrow against the sub-treasury and third party scheme and against certain irregularities with the order. It is our intention to adjust this matter with in the Alliance if possible, but if we don't get a hearing or if our grievances are not respected, the organization of the anti-sub-treasury Alliance will be extended to every state. In Texas the opponents of the idea do not know the result of our mission. We have already organized and the anti-sub-treasury Alliance embraces 60 per cent of the total Alliance strength. This sentiment is also strong in California, Kansas, Michigan and Illinois."

The irregularities alluded to above are embraced in the resolution adopted at the anti sub-treasury Alliance convention held in St. Louis in which it was declared: "We denounce S. W. McCune, his agents, henchmen and corrupt practices, he is a disgrace to our order and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men who know his corruption and villany."

The above resolution had reference to a charge against McCune for the provision of a system of Alliance stores for his own use and benefit.

The air is thick with rumors to-day that implicate Alliance leaders with certain combinations and relations with the National Industrial Union corporation formerly known as the cordage corporation. The state agents held a meeting this morning at the Bates house. Rumors afloat to-day also connect certain Alliance leaders with a deal with the Louisiana Lottery company by which a third party was placed in the field in Louisiana.

The Stallion Record Broken

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 17.—Palo Alto the game son of Electioneer, trotted a mile without a skip here to-day in 2:08¾. By this remarkable performance the horse not only breaks the stallion record but wins all records of the world for the famous Palo Alto stable.

Weather Indications

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. For Colorado: Slightly warmer, southerly winds, fair weather; warmer Thursday.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

General Butler is seriously ill with an abscess in the ear.

The United States gunboat Concord has sailed for St. Thomas, West Indies.

Actor W. J. Florence is not only holding his condition but his condition was somewhat improved during the day.

The 4-year-old stallion McKinley, by Alcyon, broke the 4-year-old stallion record at Stockton, Cala., making the mile in 2:12½.

Rear-admiral George H. Cooper, United States navy, retired, died after a [illegible] of heart failure at his home in Brooklyn. Deceased was in his sixty-first year.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers began its twelfth annual convention in New York city. Seventy-five delegates from many parts of the country were present.

United States minister Albert G. Porter, representative of this government to Italy, called on Secretary Blaine at the department of state to pay his respects to the secretary before going to his home in Indiana.

At Plymouth, N. H., an effigy of Frank Almy was hung [illegible] one of the principal streets with a placard attached thereto which read as follows: Almy this was done by friends of Christie Warden. Will take the original next.

Argument in the cases involving the constitutionality of the anti lottery law passed by the last congress was continued in the United States supreme court before a full bench. Mr James C. Carter of New York concluded his argument for the newspaper publishers begun Monday. Attorney-general Miller, following Mr Carter closed for the government.

BRAZILIAN NEWS

Not Much Certain Except that There is Trouble

CABLES CAREFULLY WATCHED

[illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 17. [illegible]

[illegible] the Congressional party as to the [illegible] Rio Grande Do Sul [illegible] maintaining by all possible means [illegible] Rio Grande Do Sul [illegible] party was in favor [illegible] the dictator [illegible] however upon the [illegible] party was in favor of [illegible] waiting until Da [illegible] solution, it is certain [illegible] march swiftly upon his forces, [illegible] to be decided by the sword. From the fact as cabled to-day that the Congressional forces are marching from Rio Grande Do Sul against the dictator's troops supposed here to be concentrated about Sao Paulo it is judged that the party of the sword had prevailed and the fool of battles is to decide shortly between Marshal Da Fonseca and his opponents.

The [illegible] demonstration at Santa Anna according to a despatch received here. They seem to have taken possession of the place and to be collecting the duties due to the custom house. The despatch containing this information simply says: "Santa Anna," so it is not known if this does or does not refer to the island of Santa Anna (sometimes called Sana). It is presumed however that it does refer to the island of Santa Anna otherwise New Beira a large river island in Brazil formed by the river Araguay in the province of Matto-Grosso. The name Beira was given to it because of the remarkable increase in the growth of bananas planted.

It is generally understood that General Astropillo will be commander in-chief of the Congressional forces, though Colonel Soarez is now in command of the troops mentioned.

Other despatches received here state that anarchy and discord prevail throughout the province of Rio Grande Do Sul. This is presumed to refer to a difference of opinion as to the definite war now said to prevail. Viscounde Pelotas is said to be at the head of the Junta party. He is reported here to have opened negotiations with the dictator looking for mutual concessions. The viscounde is said to have informed Marshal Da Fonseca that such an arrangement will avert serious bloodshed and that the whole future of Brazil depends on an understanding of a peaceable nature being quickly arrived at. In other quarters than those of Viscounde Pelotas the opinion is expressed that this move on the part of a section of the Nationalist party is taken because the latter see the [illegible].

If any direct proof was wanting to show that the official statements that there is no trouble in Brazil are misleading, it is furnished in the fact that British merchants here who are receiving many orders for machinery and other apparatus for the development of industries decline to execute those orders at present on the ground that they fear a further fall in the rate of exchange. It may be added that these refusals to fill orders are made in the face of the fact that Brazilians offer to deposit with the Bank of England an ample amount of paper currency as a security.

WHAT IS KNOWN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Merchants in this city are fairly in the dark in reference to the alarming news contained in press cablegrams to-day concerning the Brazilian affairs. Mr Charles R. Flint said that he had received private cables to-day from Rio Janeiro and from Para. Both cables were confined to business matters and no mention of politics or revolutionary matters were made.

Mr. William B. Gray is out of town, but his representative, Mr Albert O Falcon, who has charge of Brazilian matters, said that the last private advices from Rio came yesterday and that revolutions [illegible] mentioned. He said he did not believe the report that the province of Para had decided to declare its independence, as all their advices indicated that Para was loyal to Fonseca.

The news contained in the Exchange Telegraph company's despatch finds confirmation in a business despatch received in New York yesterday by William E. Peck an export merchant with large interests in South American countries. Mr Peck says that for a long time one of his best customers in Brazil has been a wholesale dealer in American manufacturers' implements in Rio Janeiro. This merchant is one of the largest dealers in American wares in Brazil, supplying merchants in many of the provinces with American agricultural implements, tools and general hardware. Hardly a mail has been received from Brazil for a month which has not brought Mr Peck orders from this merchant. The very last mail which reached New York last Thursday brought orders for large amounts of various kinds of goods. In view of the alarming news of the last few days, Mr Peck thought it wise to cable Rio Janeiro before filling these last orders. On Saturday last he offered the cable company a despatch in his usual commercial cipher, the company refused to accept it, saying there could be no guarantee given that it would be duly delivered. It was necessary therefore to have it in open English at $1.02 per word. Mr Peck received from Rio Janeiro an answer from his despatch. This answer was also in open English, showing clearly that the Brazilian merchant was not allowed to use his commercial code. The answer said simply, "Cancel all orders." Mr Peck says that nothing could be more significant than this terse sentence. It shows unquestionably to his mind that the outlook in Rio Janeiro and the country at large is such that a clear-headed and successful merchant at the Brazilian capital does not dare at present to make any commercial engagements dependent for their success on the future tranquility and prosperity of his country.

William R. Grace & Co. state that they received cables from Rio Janeiro this afternoon. The cable referred to business matters only.

Mr. Charles R. Flint received private cablegrams from Rio. He said that the stories of news being suppressed were ridiculous, as his messages were in cipher which could not be read by the authorities. He also said that the report that Para had decided to declare its independence could not be true or his correspondent would have mentioned it. Exchange at Rio to-day was 11½, a decrease since yesterday.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph company gives publicity to sensational news from Rio de Janeiro. No explanation is given as to how the news was cabled, and as it is known that the government of the dictator has taken complete control of the cables and has refused to permit any intelligence not favorable to its interests to be telegraphed out of the country, to-day's despatches are said accepted here to be accurate. The Exchange company's advices from Rio de Janeiro report complete prostration of the [illegible] today. It is supposed that this refers to the general postal service of the republic, though [illegible] may mean that of the capital. At the same time the government has taken upon itself the transmission of all press despatches by the telegraph lines to the various sections of the country. This is interpreted as meaning that the opposition to the dictator's rule is growing stronger. [illegible] the authorities are [illegible] as far as practicable to prevent news of disaffection and [illegible] rebellion from gaining encouragement and support from the [illegible] revolutionary [illegible] or from [illegible] in other parts of the republic. In Rio De Janeiro it is believed that a practical state of siege exists. The [illegible] hands are [illegible] of the dictator's soldiers. The utmost strain [illegible] been adopted to prevent [illegible] organized opposition to the present regime. If this report is well founded, in fact it would seem to show that a very large element in the capital [illegible] opposed to the dictator [illegible] prevented by the strong hand of the military from asserting itself. As all the papers which refused to support the dictator have been suppressed, the opposition has [illegible] mouthpiece. The only papers that are allowed to appear persist in asserting that the country is tranquil and that the assertion of authority by Fonseca has met with general approval. But these papers it is more and more apparent do not reflect the opinions of the majority of the people even at the capital and it is a [illegible] necessary for the authorities to declare a state of siege in order to prevent, if possible, the growing opposition to the present regime from creating an effective organization.

The news received at Rio de Janeiro according to the Exchange Telegraph company's advices from the state of Rio Grande do Sul is of an important character. This state it will be remembered is in the throes of a revolutionary party dissension. According to the official despatches from the dictator's foreign office. According to independent advices from various sources it has seceded from the Brazilian government and is prepared to maintain its independence by force of arms. At any rate its governor has resigned and has been succeeded by a provisional government junta. To-day's despatches report that the forces of the opposition or party of secession in Rio Grande Do Sul are already in the field and are marching, fully equipped, to meet the army of the central government. The armies are not far separated from each other, and a decisive battle may be expected within a very short time. Previous advices have declared that the army of the seceders is 30,000 in number. How numerous the dictator's forces are is not known.

The Exchange Telegraph company's advices also give some sensational news from Para. It is asserted that the principal naval and military officers stationed in the state of Para have held a meeting and after discussion of the present situation of affairs have decided in favor of a declaration of independence from the Brazilian union by that state. This movement in Para in favor of secession is considered so formidable at the capital that it is believed the government of the dictator will be unable to cope with it. It is feared that very troublous and disorderly times are in store for that state before some definite settlement of the difficulty shall be brought about. Indeed many people familiar with men and matters in that state believe that for some time to come anarchy will prevail there. Para will be in a critical standstill with two of the most important states of the union one at the extreme south and the other on the Amazon in revolution and with threatening dissatisfaction in other states, and with even his capital in a state of siege the outlook for Marshal Da Fonseca, dictator of all the Brazils, is not particularly alluring.

The only news favorable to the dictator which has reached Europe this forenoon is contained in a Rio Janeiro telegram received at Paris. This says the governor of Sao Paulo, the wealthy and populous state adjoining the state of Rio Janeiro on the west, sent a congratulatory despatch to the dictator yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the republic of Brazil. This is taken to indicate that the state of Sao Paulo is steadfast in its support of Fonseca.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Delaware and Hudson, Reading, Atchison, Erie, St. Paul, Tenn. Coal and a few others absorbed the speculative interest on the stock exchange during the two hours this morning. Prices were irregular throughout, but the fluctuations were confined mainly to fractions. The [illegible] and even in these changes ranged only from ¼ to ½, except in the case of Tennessee Coal which declined 1 per cent. The net results of the morning's trading was to leave prices only slightly changed. The market continued dull and irregular during the last half of the day. The only feature of moment was Delaware and Hudson which showed exceptional strength. Its price advanced steadily and slowly and gave evidence of inherent strength. The positive denial from President Oliphant concerning reports of contemplated change of control and other rumors concerning the road had a strengthening effect on the stock. There was also a good borrowing demand for the stock in the London crowd and the stock was carried for 3 per cent. when money loaned at 4. Brokers are known to have sold the stock recently are among the buyers to-day. The stock closed at 1¾ per cent advance. Reports were current to-day that the dividend on Richmond Terminal, due Feb. 1, will be passed. Directors of the company say that no action has been taken in the matter and none will be taken until the directors' meeting in December. Chairman Magoun of the Atchison board of control to-day stated that the company had very nearly enough cash on hand to meet the January interest payments. It was rumored that an injunction would be applied for against the payment of the dividend on Chicago Gas on the ground that the funds were obtained from the sale of bonds. The controlling interests state that the rumor originated from the old directors of the company who are short of stock. The market closed irregular from yesterday's figures.

Money closed easy at 3 per cent. Bar silver 94½.

CLOSING PRICES.

Adams Ex	141	U S Ex	60
American Ex	116½	Wells Fargo Ex	140
Del Lack & W	13[illegible]	Western Union	8[illegible]
Illinois Central	100½	Colorado Coal	3[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	56½	Atchison	40½
Northern Pac	25½	4s Registered	116½
Preferred	70½	2s Registered	99½
N Y C	112	4s Coupons	116½
Pacific 6s P.C	17[illegible]	Pacific 6s of '95	111
Rock Island	82½	Pittsburg	156
C & A	19	Lake Shore	12[illegible]
Preferred	60	Lead Trust	16½
Reading	3[illegible]½	Sugar Trust	8[illegible]½
Pacific Mail	35½	Rio Grande West	4[illegible]
U P	40½	Preferred	7[illegible]

Italy is Waiting

ROME, Nov. 1[illegible].—In view of the statements which have been circulated relative to alleged settlement of the difficulties between Italy and the United States in the New Orleans lynchings the foreign office has felt it necessary to issue an official and authorized declaration. This has been made public through Deputy Pais, and is to the effect that since the departure of Baron Fava from Washington there has been no communication and no exchange of views with the United States government in relation to the New Orleans affair and that Minister Porter does not carry to America any proposal relative to a settlement. The Italian government has dropped the subject with the hope that time will bring about a satisfactory solution.

THE CONTRACT LET.

[illegible] the Lowest Bidder [illegible] High School

KATE FIELD ON FREE ART

[illegible] Talk by the Famous Lady [illegible] Last Night [illegible] Take a Hand in [illegible] Resolutions

The [illegible] the school board [illegible] St. Joseph [illegible] the brick [illegible] plastering [illegible] does not include the [illegible] for the [illegible] school [illegible].

The school board [illegible] the matter [illegible] the bids [illegible] were as follows: [illegible] The Brant [illegible] the work [illegible] material [illegible] The school board has found that this firm bears an excellent reputation for fair dealing and an inspection of their work in [illegible] shows it to be thoroughly well done. They employ only union labor. The man who will have charge of the work here will be Mr Charles Gauthier [illegible] who has returned from Pueblo, and will make this city permanently his home. Mr Gauthier has had charge of the building of the [illegible] the Mesa hotel, the Bessemer school house and other important buildings in Pueblo and is thoroughly reliable. He has taken the sub-contract for the cut stone work himself and Mr W. H. Goshen will do the brick work on a [illegible]. The difference between having work done by the St. Joe firm or by a local contractor is a nominal one and the board states that it did not feel like paying out several thousand dollars of the people's money on sentimental considerations.

A Discussion on Free Art.

Miss Kate Field of Washington, the well known lecturer and writer and editor of Kate Field's Washington, entertained a large and fairly representative audience in the Antlers pavilion last evening in a talk on "Free Art." Miss Field only arrived in the city late the evening before and quite by accident and had not intended to talk here. Miss Field has been prosecuting a crusade through the west in the interest of free trade in works of art, delivering short addresses, collecting money to aid the cause and stirring up artists and others to memorialize their representatives in congress. Miss Field was induced to talk last evening and late in the afternoon bills were circulated stating that the free address would be given under the auspices of the Unity club. This served to fill the little auditorium of the pavilion.

Rev. Mr Mellen of Unity church, presided in his most gracious and easy manner, and introduced the various speakers, and at the conclusion of Miss Field's remarks the gathering rather took the form of a mass meeting. The audience was composed about equally of ladies and gentlemen. Miss Field was a frequent visitor to Colorado Springs a few years ago and as a public speaker is known here. She is the same bright and witty Kate Field as of [illegible] leaving years seeming to leave but few traces, and her voice was clear and musical as ever.

The speaker gave a history of the present duty on works of art, a tax which the artists do not wish and no one else apparently, but which, like the "old man of the sea," cannot be shaken off. Art was on the free list before the war, but at that time a duty of 10 per cent. was placed upon it, and it thus remained until 1883. At that time the artists petitioned to have the duty removed, but instead it was increased to 30 per cent. When Miss Field went to Washington Mr. Carroll Beckwith, president of the Art league, asked her services in the cause of free art and she has been doing what she can. Miss Field, in her wittiest vein told of her experience in addressing the committee on ways and means at the time the McKinley bill was being considered. She got the committee to report in favor of free art and it so passed the house, but the senate amended it so that the tax is 15 per cent. This is 5 per cent. more than was deemed necessary in war times, and yet the artists do not ask for any protection. Art, the speaker declared, is not luxury, but education, and the argument that it is a tax on luxury falls to the ground. Miss Field believes that the next congress will put art on the free list, and to aid the cause she has decided that the idea should be made fashionable. Mrs. Harrison has decided to aid the cause and will give a big reception to the artists of the country the coming winter. This will be held at the time of a grand convention of artists to be held in Washington this winter. This convention has a number of objects, viz: To ask for free art, to ask that an art commission be established, etc. Miss Field declares that if the artists can do nothing else at the convention they can create a sensation and get the subject talked about. The speaker said that she had been lulled into inaction by the statement of eastern senators that the wild and woolly west had to be appeased and the senators from that section would never vote for free art and there had been a slip in the senate for that reason. She desires $5,000 to carry on the work, and before leaving Washington she had secured $1,500 of the sum, $500 of which had been given by western people. Since leaving home she has largely increased the subscription in this same wild and woolly west, and she hopes to raise it all. She described her efforts at Minneapolis, Omaha, Salt Lake and Denver. In conclusion she asked for petitions to her memorial to congress.

Mr Thomas Parrish one of our local artists, was present and in response to a call spoke a few words. He could heartily endorse all that Miss Field had said, he knew it to be the sentiment of artists that the tax is outrageous. Protection as protection to art is a failure and French artists who have done so much for American artists, cannot understand why a government protects an industry that does not wish it. American artists are mortified at the position in which it places them of being afraid to compete with foreigners. Mr. Parrish on behalf of the local artists thanked Miss Field for her words and promised that they would "write" to their representatives.

Mr Louis R. Ehrich, who is perhaps our greatest patron of art, and certainly well qualified to speak, was called out. He discussed the [illegible] largely. The Louvre at Paris, had been a splendid speculation altough it cost millions, in that artists reared in Paris seem to lose a portion of their art when taken from their surroundings, and the place has become the great art center. In a like manner New York city is progressing. This country could better afford to pay a royalty upon works of real worth than to tax them. It is the man who most enjoys a picture who truly possess it. Mr. Ehrich spoke of the improvement in art as seen in our houses in the last twenty years. He outlined a series of resolutions that were later adopted.

Rev Mr Gregg made some pleasant and witty remarks regarding his knowledge of art, but was in thorough sympathy with the movement. He further illustrated the improvement in art as seen in our illustrated journals.

Mr W. S. Jackson was called upon but he would like to hear from Miss Field what the reason she [illegible] out for maintaining the duty [illegible]. Miss Field tried to think of some real [illegible] could only make out that a [illegible] named Tom Donaldson, of Philadelphia wants it so and has the [illegible] pull with the senators. Mr Jackson then said that he believes in the principle of protection for American industries, but would admit that in a tariff bill there could be a flaw that would work injustice. It is famous he believed [illegible] has been known this case that [illegible] Miss Field's petition. We ought to have every educational advantage free and art is all part an education. Mr Jackson seconded Mr Ehrich's resolutions.

While Mr Ehrich was writing his resolutions a piece of little passage at arms occurred between Mr Jackson and Mr J. B. Hill, who free trade views are well known that greatly amused the audience. Mr Ehrich read his resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting that a tax on the admission of art is a disgrace to the American nation.

Resolved, That we urge upon our senators and congressional representatives to give all possible aid and influence to the abolition of the duty on art.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our congressional representatives.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned. Miss Field will leave the city to-day continuing her trip to the east. The lady is greatly pleased with the improvement she finds in Colorado Springs and is coming again when she can remain longer. She reports her Washington newspaper venture as succeeding admirably.

Plenty of Water

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A special from Croton Landing, N. Y., to The Commercial Advertiser says: Several men employed by a fire works manufacturing concern arrived here this morning for the purpose of making rain. They brought with them an outfit of explosives, which were to be fired into the clouds. The first was with 200 pounds of explosive. Almost immediately after entering the clouds there was a great rift and a perfect deluge of water began falling, such an outpouring as would fill every stream to overflowing with a few hours.

The [illegible] directly over the dam and the torrent of water that fell in such a great quantity of water thereabouts. Reports from adjacent territory to the effect that rainfall extended over an area of about a square mile. The downpour being reported as tremendous.

The supply of water for New York is derived from Croton lake and this fall will greatly allay the fears of a water famine which have prevailed for several days past.

A Revolutionary Patent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17.—The plate glass industry promises to be entirely revolutionized. Robert Spease, a Minneapolis man has just received letters of patent on an invention which according to the claims of the inventor will reduce the cost of making a square foot of plate glass from seventy to ten cents. To perfect his idea has cost Mr. Pease twenty years of close study and $90,000 cold cash in making the necessary experiments. His invention consists in rolling the plate of glass on a perpendicular instead of a horizontal surface. It is rolled the exact thickness required instead of having to be ground down and polished. It comes out fine polished and free from waves or chills and a surface of sa[illegible] stone prevents its being scratched or marred while cooling. The rollers turn out two sheets simultaneously and the production is very rapid.

A Sleepy Brakeman's Fault.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—A special from Fairmont, Neb., says: An accident occurred about 7 o'clock this morning on the Burlington by which Conductor [illegible] and [illegible] lost their lives and [illegible] C. Hardy, an Omaha traveling man, was severely injured.

A freight train was standing on a side track near the station waiting for a mixed train. The switch was set wrong and the mixed train crashed into the rear end of the freight, killing the conductor and brakeman of the mixed train and giving all the passengers a severe shaking up. A sleepy brakeman is at fault.

Head End Collision.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 17.—A head end collision occurred at 7:40 this morning about three miles south of Manton, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road between a north bound freight train and the south bound passenger train. Fireman Thomas Pickle, of the passenger train, and Brakeman Howard, of the freight, were both instantly killed. James Smith, engineer of the passenger train, was terribly crushed about the legs, which will have to be amputated and he is perhaps fatally injured. It is thought the freight crew had forgotten the [illegible] which was running on the revised schedule, and made its first trip on the new time yesterday.

[illegible]

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 17. A courier arrived from Chandler late to-night bringing news of a riot there at 3 o'clock last night. The soldiers from the company stationed there under Lieutenant Scott got drunk and upon being ejected from a saloon they opened fire on a crowd of citizens who were gathered in front of the saloon. Sheriff Parker received a bullet through his leg. Matthew Reeves was also shot through the leg and terribly wounded on the head by a stone. A soldier, who was not in the row, but was standing by was fatally shot through the body. After considerable excitement the rioters were locked up.

The Court of Land Claims

DENVER, Nov. 17.—The United States court of private land claims opened their first session this morning and simply heard suggestions from Attorney J. B. Vroom of Denver, and Judge Patton of Santa Fe, N. M., relative to the jurisdiction of the court, after which an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. It is not likely that there will be any claims to settle in Colorado, as its jurisdiction is confined entirely to Spanish and Mexican claims where the title remains unsettled between the claimants of Spanish grants and the United States government.

Miners Killed

IDAHO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 17. Two miners named John Wright and James Harvey were instantly killed before noon to-day in the Mattie mine. The men failed to come up the shaft for dinner and a miner was sent down and found both dead. The exact cause of the accident is not known, but it is supposed that a premature blast caused their deaths. Both were married men.

Knights Adjourn

TOLEDO, Nov. 17. After a prolonged session the Knights of Labor adjourned to-night. Before adjourning they adopted a resolution endorsing Mr. Powderly in all connections with the order against the attack of Fred Turner. The executive board will choose the next place of meeting between New York, Rochester, Hot Springs and St. Louis.

Minneapolis Wants It

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—People here are desirous of securing the national Republican convention. A delegation of prominent citizens leaves to-morrow night on a special train to aid the boomers already in Washington. A guarantee fund of $80,000 has been raised.

A Plague in Indiana

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 16.—Asiatic "black tongue" is afflicting the people of Kirkland. Five deaths have occurred in one family and seven more deaths at last report. Physicians cannot [illegible] fully treat it.

And Still They Come.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—The sixth of the Texas creek train robbers, John R. Price, a brother of Frank Price already under arrest, was captured at Hillside to-day and brought to Denver.

M. I. DeCOURSEY, Real Estate Agent!

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West End Addition, Nob Hill,
D. Russ Wood Addition, Calvert Heights,
Beacon Hill Addition, Colorado City,
Walnut Addition, Manitou,
Orrin's Addition, La Vergne,
Roswell Addition, North End Addition,
Loomis' Addition, Edwards Addition.

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Books now open for third [illegible].

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AT
AIKEN'S MUSEUM
It will pay you to examine his styles and prices.

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POPULAR RESIDENCE SUBURB
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OF
WINTER ROBES and BLANKETS
Opens This Week
AT
Figures that will Interest You.
E. F. WELLES & CO.
Horse Goods and Harness.
No. 113 and 115 North Tejon Street.

THE HAT
Makes the Man. New line on Display
AT
PERKINS & HOLBROOK,
Clothiers, Bank Block.

A. F. BROEGE,
Merchant Tailor.
New Line Fall Goods in French and German Novelties just received.
21 PIKES PEAK AVENUE.

LOZENGE, TABLETS, JUJUBES,
Pastilles, Cream Licorice, (Pure)
Yerba Santa, [illegible],
Horehound Taffy.
Pine Tar / Menthol / Candy / Fresh Goods
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THOS. GOUGH, JR.
Oysters and Short Orders.
Ice Cream and Ices of all descriptions
Fine Cakes and Candies.
Special attention to Parties and Weddings.
The Chicago Bakery,
[illegible]

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A call has been issued for a Missouri River Improvement convention to be held at Kansas City on Dec. [illegible] and [illegible]. The subject is one which is of great importance to the states lying along the great river, and indirectly concerns all those of the western portion of the country.

We are pleased to note that our charming neighbor Manitou has made complete and systematic arrangements for the extension and improvement of her sewer system. The place is naturally one of the most healthy of the Rocky mountain resorts, and with proper precautions may be kept so. Such improvements may be expensive at first but they always pay in the end. The care that is being exercised by the Manitou and in Colorado Springs in regard to a storage water supply and allied subjects of sanitary science cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on their future.

A gentleman of this state took sufficient interest in the latest development of the old time scheme for locating precious mineral from the surface to write to Mr Edison about the matter, inclosing newspaper accounts of the alleged discoveries. Mr Edison's reply is characteristically brief and to the point. "Mr Edison agrees with you in thinking that the supposed invention for locating mineral veins of all kinds, referred to in your letter of the 7th inst., is a fraud." Mr Edison's letter does not make it impossible that "there is within five miles of Colorado City, the richest deposit of ore that has ever been found in Colorado, but it is thoroughly consistent with the opinion that the person who said so was making a blind and ridiculous guess equally removed from science and truth.

If the recent rainmakers were able to coax a rain from the arid skies of Kansas and Texas, if, we say, they were able to do this, it is evident enough that similar experiments in the east where the skies are more naturally charged with vapor, ought to produce much greater results. This logic is backed by the story from Croton Landing, N. Y., a town which has a sound of cold water sufficiently ever in the name. According to this, future flood prophets will only need to make arrangements with the cheapest dealers in fireworks to insure their success, and a city's reservoirs may safely be left much less in capacity than the present limit of safety. But at the rate things are going now, it will not be long before there will be a call for a law to stop these interferences with Nature's designs. It may be very nice for New York's reservoirs to be filled up, but who is going to pay for the railway embankments that have been destroyed?

There is sure to be quite a difference of opinion in regard to the contract for the new high school building, but it will be conceded by all that the board has been very careful in the matter. That they have taken plenty of time and have made close investigation before reaching a decision, and that the result of it all is such as they judge best for the interests of the people and the tax payers. The precautions which have been taken to secure the carrying out of the terms of the contract with fidelity and exactness, and the provisions by which the work is to be given to Colorado Springs workmen and the material purchased of Colorado Springs merchants will remove many of the objections which have been made to letting the contract out of the city, and now that the contract has been awarded there ought to be a disposition to give those gentlemen an opportunity to show their good faith. If it was not intended to give the contract out of the city under any circumstances, it was quite unfair to ask for any outside bids. Since the school board has heard all that can be said in the matter and has given the contract to the persons whom, all things considered, they believe to be the cheapest and best [illegible] the presumption is until some evidence is shown to the contrary, that we will have a handsome building a well built building and as cheap a building as is possible.

In accordance with the honored and laudable custom the governor of Colorado has issued his proclamation calling on the people of the state to celebrate Thursday Nov. 26 as Thanksgiving Day. Inasmuch as the governor of the state agrees with the president of the United States in this important matter there is nothing for common people to do but to buy their turkeys and get as much satisfaction out of them as their varying circumstances will permit. Speaking with our personal experience we would say that there is no part of the governor's duty that is less satisfactory than writing a proclamation which most people think ought to be new, but which it is utterly impossible should be. So great is this difficulty that in many cases governors have confined—themselves to an endorsement of the president's proclamation. Governor Routt has not been [illegible] on the other hand he has not gone into a long disquisition on the general affairs. The custom he says is a good one, and ought to be maintained. The year now drawing to a close has been an exceptionally prosperous one. We see around us every evidence of industry and thrift, and the honest efforts of the people, in all classes of labor have met with generous reward. These things together with the health and peace we enjoy, are great causes for sincere thanksgiving. It may be that it will seem to some people, as a rather rosy view of the situation, and it is natural for mankind to hope that however good the past year may have been, the next will be yet better. But still the people of Colorado have had, and have, much to be thankful for and may enjoy their Thanksgiving in all sincerity, according to our straightforward governor's brief proclamation.

The mining congress is receiving attention and getting support in a way that is a surprise even to its best friends. Not only will the representation from Colorado be larger and more complete than in any similar gathering ever held before, but the number of eastern delegates will be much larger than was expected. There will also be some representatives of foreign countries. When it is considered how wide and numerous the representation would be there was some foolish talk about the convention being a place for the interest of certain views of finance, but of late if there is anyone who still holds to that opinion he has enough to keep it to himself. The convention is not called to [illegible] views which are already out at length. Where should be seen in the forade [illegible] full opportunity for the best to be heard. So the results arrive [illegible] weight and will more exactly represent the conditions of a large number of women who are of constantly increasing importance.

WESTERN BREVITIES

The Pueblo Wet Days put.

The discovery of a vein of bituminous anthracite coal near Durango is reported.

Fort Morgan is to have a kite shaped racetrack for the benefit of the army local horse breeders.

The town of Lyons expects next its first [illegible] law. Two saloons were destroyed.

Trinidad has raised $2,000 for the preliminary survey of the proposed Denver and El Paso short line.

The moral atmosphere of Manitou has been cleared by the expulsion of all the professional gamblers.

The editor of the Ouray Plaindealer claims that a local practitioner has cured him of alcoholism by the use of hashish of gold.

A coal vein has been struck near Grand Junction. The contract for a $1,000 opera house has been let there with the effect of livening things up.

The editor of the Rocky Mountain Sentinel has a "snap." The last issue had just one column of reading matter apart from ads, patent nostrums and plate, and that column was contributed.

A Rifle man who had a stoveplate to rivet together finally solved the problem by encircling one of the posts of his veranda with the sheet iron and then fastening the edges together. He is now figuring whether to cut the pipe or the post.

Boulder is determined to enter the winning team at the great drilling contest at the opening of the Denver mining exchange, and to that end all the local entries will have a preliminary contest so that the two best men may be selected.

Willie McGraw, a Leadville 15-year-old, is in the Pueblo insane asylum on account of smoking cigarettes. The reason the average fiend is not affected that way, probably, is because the [illegible] is not enough material for the excessive smoking to work upon.

When it comes to purity of the ballot, we have in this valley a voter who takes the cake. The judges of election gave him a ticket in all its virgin purity and he returned it to the ballot box in just the same way, without X, spot or blemish.—[Deloque Era.

Extraordinary Jumping Feats.

The jumping and pole vaulting feats of our contemporary athletes seem but the work of babes and pygmies when compared with the extraordinary doings of the old time acrobats. If history is to be believed, Phyllus of Crotona could stand and make a fifty six foot jump on the dead level. He was one of the main athletes at the old Olympic games, his enormous jump forming a part of the course of the Pentathlon.

Strutt, the noted English authority on games and amusements speaks of a Yorkshire jumper named Ireland whose powers were something marvelous. He was 6 feet high at the age of eighteen at which time, without the aid of springs or spring board he leaped over nine horses ranged side by side, and at another time lightly cleared a heavy wagon which was covered with an awning.

Colonel Ironsides, who made a voyage from England to India early in the present century, relates that he met in his travels an old white haired man who, with a single bound, cleared the back of an enormous elephant, flanked on either side with six camels of the largest breed.—St. Louis Republic.

The Scenery of New Zealand

It was the variety of New Zealand that struck me most. So far as scenery is concerned we get an approach to it only by combining Switzerland, southern France, Norway and the Yellowstone park—I might throw in the Tyrol and north Italy—into one not very big country. As Switzerland is the point to which tens of thousands of tired men and women converge every summer so shall it be before long with New Zealand. What a godsend the right of it must be to people who have lived on the waterless plains of Australia who have beheld with straining eyes every blade of grass burned down to the roots, and their vast flocks withering away along the line of march from one dried up water hole to another.

Instead of low lying shores, the noble line of the southern Alps, snowy ranges and lofty peaks cut sharp against glaciers [illegible] into the clear air from eight to twelve thousand feet. Instead of a bush with stiff trees or melancholy eucalypts, gaunt, ghostly, stretching out skeleton branches dense green for miles. What a playground for the squatter.—G. M. Grant in Harper's.

Little Food for Babes in Hot Weather

The digestive organs of babies are never strong, and the heat weakens them greatly. The influence alone is quite active enough to cause a severe attack of diarrhoea, and every means should be employed to protect them from it. The need is obvious of extreme caution in feeding babies in hot weather, therefore some restriction of diet are imperative.

Not impossibly they would thrive as well and enjoy much better if [illegible] they given [illegible] during [illegible] three hours. [illegible] times a day. [illegible] was observed for two of the hottest months. That season the [illegible] in question made a wonderful showing having very little cholera infantum and a remarkably low death rate. The officers marveled at the [illegible] and a mistake in feeding.—Boston Herald.

What It Means.

Johnny—Pa, what does the paper mean when it says that Mr Littleton has taken Miss Brown as the partner of his joys and sorrows?

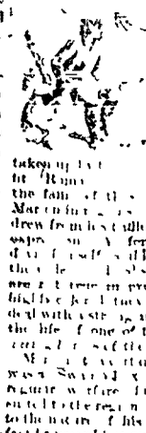
Pa—It means, my son, that they are to enter life upon the share and share alike principle. He will take all the joys and let her have all the sorrows.—Boston Transcript.

MARION, THE SWAMP FOX

THE BOLD CAREER OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S GREAT PARTISAN

He Took Refuge in the Swamps When the Patriot Armies Had Been Driven from the State and Fought on His Own Hook.

[illegible] American Press Association.



WAMPEE FOX. [illegible] nickname of South Carolina's famous Revolutionary [illegible] Little Mac, Fighting Joe [illegible] Civil Billy [illegible] taken up [illegible] Rum [illegible] the fame of the [illegible] Marion [illegible] drew [illegible] supposed [illegible] for three years [illegible] fail [illegible] but catch him [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] in press detail or are [illegible] dealt with [illegible] interest and [illegible] the life [illegible] of the [illegible] sublime and [illegible] of the [illegible]

Marion's [illegible] of his career was [illegible] and [illegible] his country's welfare. But his [illegible] in the region of this campaign [illegible] to the main [illegible] of this country. In point of fact he passed but an insignificant part of his life in independent warfare and was almost constantly acting in the regular ranks of the Revolutionary army.

Before the Revolution Marion had distinguished himself as a soldier in the Cherokee war virtually won single handed by leading a forlorn hope of 30 men to storm the key position of the Indian position. After this he served in the provincial congress and later [illegible] organized in his district was [illegible] captain. In the desperate battles [illegible] Charleston [illegible] campaigns of the south from 1779 to 1781 he won promotion step by step until he became colonel and was for a time second in command to Gen. Lincoln the American leader in the south.

By a fortunate accident in Charleston before the British blockade closed around it, he broke one of his legs and went away to his home in the interior and so escaped capture when the city fell May 12, 1780. Other military disasters followed the surrender of Charleston and in a few weeks there was not an armed force of Americans in the field in South Carolina. Meanwhile Marion had recovered from his hurt, and Governor Rutledge placed him in command of a district that was raised to arms against British oppression. The oppression was not imaginary but real. It was not the menace of laws passed away over the sea, but the hand of tyranny felt daily at home. The king's officers, after prevailing upon the inhabitants by peaceful proclamations to lay down their arms as patriots, demanded that they take them up again as British soldiers and fight against their brethren. The people of a large district known as Williamsburgh learning that Marion was under way to head an uprising boldly refused to obey the king's minions and secretly organized four companies under the title of Marion's brigade."

It was this force, afterward increased or depleted according to luck or necessity, that Marion handled with disturbing effect on the British among the swamps of the central river region now his own and now as a lair. With these men dispersed in crises of grave danger and summoned to arms again at the moment of opportunity, Marion cut off supplies from the foreign armies in South Carolina, broke up the haunts of Tory adherents of the hateful rule captured scouting parties and dispatch bearers, and in a dozen ways contributed the enemy that conquest of the southern colonies exhibited to the people.

Marion's brigade and subsidiaries gave the British ample cause to estimate it as a band of outlaws at least simple from a British point of view. The men were not uniformed and were armed with rude weapons their sabers being wrought out of saws taken from mills lying in the country districts. Marion himself had no regimentals until he secured them for the recapture of some supplies at a British post. The warfare he waged was similar to the activity of the Tory guerillas, who backed by the king's forces were guilty of nameless cruelties toward all patriots and their families. Marion's brother was barbarously murdered by Tories who captured him yet the great partisan was slow to retaliate for Tory excesses. In one of his later campaigns long after his brother had been murdered and the Tories had laid waste the homes of patriots who espoused the cause of liberty he interfered to protect Tory prisoners from the vengeance of their captors. While acting in concert with Light Horse Harry Lee a British fort fell into his hands and Marion while at dinner learned that some of Lee's men were hanging certain of the captives. Without stopping for formalities he rushed to the scene of execution and saved the life of one man who was about to be strung up and threatened to kill the principals in the affair should they attempt further reprisals of that nature.

The turning point in Marion's career was his encounter in Snow's Island after several bouts with the enemy that taught them to respect the Swamp Fox and be forever alert and active while in his neighborhood. Snow's Island was a fortress surrounded by water and swamps offering special security against bearing powers to an [illegible] Marion's pathways removed all bridges and ferries from the rivers [illegible] and made his camp on it. He spent now in the Pee Dee [illegible] British [illegible] [illegible] Scout [illegible] that [illegible] of the British [illegible] Marion's sharpshooters cut down the British artillerists on sight and a storming party that tried to storm the pass was followed.

"GO AND ASK HIM FOR THE ANSWER."

But disaster only seemed to rouse Marion's energies. [illegible] return from Sampit he [illegible] Snow's Island [illegible] than [illegible] leaving [illegible] force large enough to drive Watson and the scouting party [illegible] the large territory threatened. [illegible] they had been only [illegible] to run the camp. [illegible] by Doyle who [illegible] over the Wateree to the Lynches [illegible] the scene of Marion's and Watson's encounter and swooped down with [illegible] of less half. Everything of value to the partisans was destroyed stock provisions ammunition and arms. When these news brought this world to Marion's [illegible] no time was lost in an [illegible] and the band [illegible] by [illegible] started to the [illegible] on Doyle. Doyle [illegible] of Lynch's River [illegible] column and the not pursuers and avoid battle although forced to [illegible] punishment from Marion's sharpshooters at long range, and prevailed to retreat toward the British line at Camden with Wateree.

The spirit and genius of 1781 put Marion upon his mettle not only as a planner and fighter but as a leader of men. The hot chase after Doyle the despoiler of his island camp had led him far to the north and while Lee was sent his vigilant scouts to inquire of Col. Watson, whom he had escorted to the eastward in the jump, had been reinforced and was moving rapidly toward the Pedee to try the issue over again. There was still a third party in the half, that Marion, and at that hour the swamp band was the only armed body of patriots in South Carolina. Marion was anxious, if not perplexed. In a private interview with his faithful lieutenant, Major Harry he gave voice to his thoughts and desired to know whether, in the event of a fight, he compelled to take to the mountains, the officers and men of his band would share its fortunes and carry on the war. "Go, and bring me their answer!" he exclaimed to Horry.

The answer was soon returned and was a hearty "Ay, aye," over which, says Horry's chronicles, the "Swamp Fox" was "tipt off" and declared, "I am satisfied, one of these parties shall soon feel me."

Tradition says that the band was then drawn up in a circle and sworn with drawn swords to follow Marion, to never yield to the British, and to fight until liberty should be won.

The pursuit of Doyle was again taken up and Marion crossed Lynch's river to attack him but found that he had fled to Camden in a panic. Marion then turned to meet Watson and by rapid marching struck his camp on the Pedee. Watson had every advantage and Marion waited attack. The partisans had not two rounds of ammunition to a man.

In this crisis Marion's scouts brought news that an American army under Gen. Greene was entering South Carolina from the north and Light Horse Harry Lee was at hand with his legion to co-operate with Marion. The bivouac of the partisans was astir in a twinkling, boats were hauled from their secret hidings and Lee's horsemen were ferried across the Pedee to join forces with the swamp band. Watson also heard the news and imitated Doyle in a hasty retreat burning his stores and baggage and sinking his cannon in the swamps. Marion and Lee then marched against the British forts on the Santee capture Forts Watson and Motte and ultimately the fort of Granby, breaking the hold of the British upon the river line of defenses and forcing them back toward Charleston. This was the beginning of the end and [illegible] Santee until South Carolina was reclaimed for liberty.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

How to Reduce English Pounds to Their Exact Equivalent in American Dollars

Multiply by 4.8665 and point off four places for cents and fractions thereof. Thus £13—13 x 4.8665 that is $63.26 and 65.100 of a cent. But for sterling exchange multiply by 4.87 in an ordinary New York market.

How to Pronounce Words with Certain Terminals

Full advice shall be given to most of the terminals of words in the English language. But there are exceptions, and especially such as all speak in recognized ways. I had the following rules of value.

Pronounce words terminating in—

[illegible] as cabbage to [illegible] [illegible] as in [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] as wicked not [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POOR TONY HART.

Death in an Insane Asylum Ended His Career.

RUINED BY "GOOD FELLOWSHIP."

He Swore He Would Enjoy Life and Followed His Motto with a Fatal Persistency—How He Became Famous as Edward Harrigan's Partner.

Poor Tony Hart! He was first a willful boy whose love for the stage pushed aside all obstacles. Then a minstrel. Then a character actor, whose growing art brought growing fame until, as Ed Harrigan's partner, he became at thirty one of the best known men on the American stage—successful, rich and with a future before him full of bright promise. Then, suddenly, a cloud passed over his keen intellect.

A quarrel with Harrigan was followed by a break in the partnership and by individual ventures, each of which proved a new disaster. People did not know the

ANTHONY CANNON (TONY HART).

real cause then—they called it ill luck. But before long the clear, musical voice became harsh and weak, the tongue refused to tell its owner's thoughts, and in a little while the thoughts themselves became disconnected and visionary. That was about three years ago, and marked the [illegible] for Tony Hart. Speech was gone, strength was gone, mind was gone. Only life—an often flickering and almost extinguished spark—was left. The other day that too went out, and Tony Hart was dead.

In his career lies a terrible warning. The secret of his downfall is in the motto he boasted of, "I will enjoy life while I have it." He thought he was enjoying it; but the dissipations that he called enjoyment brought paresis and paresis brought death. He lived up to his motto with fatal persistency. He enjoyed life too well; he enjoyed it in a way that meant disaster and insanity, and that killed him.

His real name was Anthony Cannon, and he was little more than thirty-five years old when he died. When he was a boy his parents lived in Worcester, Mass., and looked upon the stage as open gates to destruction. Perhaps that was why he loved the stage and everything that pertained to it. He soon escaped from the reformatory in which his father placed him and became a minstrel. Edward Harrigan joined the same troop as end man, and they were great friends. In 1871 they began working in partnership as Harrigan & Hart, singing "Little Fraud," in which Hart made up as a fresh faced, mellow voiced Dutch girl. They made a great hit with this song and other specialties and were in demand at big prices. In those days both men saved their money and before long they became managers of a variety theater in New York. Harrigan by this time had learned that he could write plays depicting New York life, which his patrons approved of, and they moved into another theater, where they played Harrigan's comedies for about half of each season, renting the theater during the rest of the time and themselves going on the road. "The Mulligan Guards" series, "A Squatter Sovereignty," "Cordelia's Aspirations" and "McSorley's Inflation," are the plays best remembered.

TONY HART AS A WOMAN.

In December, 1884, their theater burned and they quarreled. They moved into another theater, but their old-time friendship was not renewed, and before long they broke partnership. Harrigan went on with his own plays, and has been uniformly successful. Hart tried to star, trying first "A Toy Pistol," then "Donnybrook" and then the leading role in Charles H. Hoyt's comic opera, "The Maid and the Moonshiner." Each of the pieces failed. Hart declared that an evil spell had been cast over him. He became terribly dep[illegible] and was an easy prey to the disease that had for several years been slowly developing and sapping his energy and talent.

TONY HART IN CHARACTER.

In 1882 he had married Gertie Granville, and they were very happy until he, as a result of his failing mind, began to treat her ill. She died about a year ago. At that time Tony had been in an insane asylum two years and was unable to understand that his wife was dead.

Tony Hart's downfall came from his love of good fellowship. His heart was always in the right place. When he had money it belonged to any one who wanted it, and he had hundreds of faithful friends up to the very last.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

AN ITALIAN PLAYWRIGHT.

He Wrote "La Dame de Challant" for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

Among the strangers that are within our gates is a famous foreign playwright. His name is Guiseppe Giacosa, and he came to America for the especial purpose of directing the production by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt of his latest play, "La Dame de Challant." Signor Giacosa was born in Piedmont forty-four years ago. He is one of the most distinguished of Italian dramatic poets.

GUISEPPE GIACOSA.

The play which he has written for Mme. Bernhardt is taken from Italian history of the Sixteenth century. It tells a story full of love and intrigue, and concludes with a very dramatic scene. Both the hero and the heroine are in prison and are to die, the hero having killed a man in defense of the heroine's honor. A priest offers to aid her to escape; but as he will not also help her lover to freedom, she refuses. If he is to die, she does not care to live. But when she is taken to the place of execution she finds that her hero has himself escaped by other means, and she dies alone.

It is said that the play gives Mme. Bernhardt many remarkable opportunities to display her wonderful talent.

SHE DEFEATED KINGSTON.

Swift Marion C and Her Very Successful Turf Career.

One of the turf wonders of the west this season was Marion C, whose great victory over the famous eastern flier Kingston at Chicago Aug. 22 for the $10,000 Garfield stakes stamped her as one of the best thoroughbred mares at present in training in America.

MARION C.

The contest, which was for all ages at a mile and a furlong, was hotly contested from start to finish, Marion C winning by a length in the fast time of 1:55. A few days later, however, the two great runners met again, and Kingston was victor.

Marion C is a 5 year old mare of chestnut color and rich blood lines. She is by Harry O'Fallon, sire of Terra Cotta and [illegible] of Zulu, by a son of Longfellow. The blood of Lexington, Glencoe and Revenue also courses through Marion's veins. She was bred by S. P. Lancaster, of Bardstown, Ky., and first faced the starter in 3-year-old form. During her successful career she has defeated such swift runners as Almont, Catalpa, Verge d'Or, Racine, Ban Chief, Santiago, Donatello and Whitney.

How to Make Old Clothes Look New.

If a suit of clothes [illegible] I would [illegible] and be well made it can be made to last with some care a very long time and do a great share of service. It is best when clothes are not in use to fold them carefully and put them away where dust will not get at them. Hanging clothes in a wardrobe is not nearly so satisfactory. At the end of a season when a man lays aside an old suit he sees the shining elbows and the bulging knees and the grease spots here and there, and says to himself, "Well, this is the end of them!" Go slow, good man, have a little patience. Brush the old garments carefully; sponge out the grease spots with a little ammonia and then carefully fold up the old "duds" and lay them away. When the next season comes take them out, send them to be pressed and when they come back you will be surprised. The shining elbows no longer glisten in the light, the knees are once more in shape and you have a suit of clothes almost as good as new—better than new, in that they have been tried and have been found trustworthy, not so good as new because, alas, you cannot go on performing this operation indefinitely.

Studying the Methods of Europeans.

"Prince Damrong" is a title that sounds like that of a character in comic opera; but he is a real prince and half brother of the king of Siam. This is, however, only his every day name; his full official title is Kroh Mun Phudaret Damrongsakdi, and he is a liberal—that is, he wants European methods introduced into Siam and is traveling among the Franks to get the hang of their system.

PRINCE DAMRONG.

He has just completed the tour of Great Britain, where he studied the public institutions with intelligent curiosity, and has gone to France to begin the tour of the Continent. He was born March 16, 1856, and became a progressive prince at an early age. He was the queen's guest at Balmoral. One of his specialties is a study of the educational systems of the countries he visits.

How the Turks Make Coffee.

The Turkish way of making coffee produces a very different result from that to which we are accustomed. A small conical saucepan with a long handle and calculated to hold about two tablespoonfuls of water is the vessel used. The fresh roasted berry is pounded, not ground, and about a dessertspoonful is put in the minute boiler; it is then nearly filled with water and thrust among the embers. A few seconds suffice to make it boil and the decoction, grounds and all, is poured out into a small cup which fits into a brass socket, much like the cup of an acorn and holding the china cup as that does the acorn itself. The Turks seem to drink this decoction boiling and swallow the grounds with the liquid. It is always taken plain, as sugar or cream would be thought to spoil it. Europeans after some practice prefer it to the clearer infusion made in France. In every hut these coffee boilers may be seen suspended, and the means for pounding the roasted berry are always ready at hand.

How to Check Vomiting.

An obstinate case of vomiting (that is, when the vomiting continues simply by convulsive retching after the original cause has ceased) may often be cured by drinking freely of water as hot as can be done. Seasickness in some people is greatly relieved by the same method.

AFTER THE STARTER.

A DEATHBED SCENE DESCRIBED BY LOUIS HARRISON.

He Was a Dying Race Track "Tout," and He [illegible] He Had "a Copper Lined Cinch" to Play on the Track That Day and No Time to Lose.

I have been [illegible] giving to print the following [illegible] of a deathbed scene which [illegible] city. I had the description [illegible] from the doctor in attendance [illegible] left New York to continue his profession elsewhere, and [illegible] to tell the story as he [illegible], suppressing all names.

The snow and sleet dashed through the death [illegible] in wild waves. The wind [illegible] a dirge among the [illegible]. A solitary hackman, driven from his seat by the warring elements, had ensconced himself inside his [illegible] vehicle and tapped upon the frost covered glass to attract the attention of belated night owls. Winter in its cruelest phase was upon us. In a dingy looking house on Fourth street a young man weak and emaciated tossed restlessly upon a bed.

He was a race track tout, and the great mental strain he had been subjected to for years in naming sure winners had left him an absolute wreck. His sunken cheeks, his eyes ablaze with fever and his deathlike pallor all denoted that he had but a few short hours to live. A professional nurse, with that cold, hospital stretcher expression they all possess, sat in a corner of the darkened room and whiled away the time by figuring how the undertaker would manage to get the coffin around that narrow turn in the stairs.

The doctor had been summoned, and when he rang the bell the tout waved his bony arms aloft and shrieked: "They're off! Tenny in a walk! Tenny gets all the money, and Salvator won't be one, two, six!"

THE TOUT'S CINCH.

He fell back on the bed exhausted as the doctor entered the room. The physician removed his greatcoat and the [illegible] snow from it.

"Doctor, this is a dreadful night. I suppose you are wet through?"

The tout regained consciousness and muttered: "The track will be heavy tomorrow, and I've got a copper riveted, lead pipe, copyrighted, air tight cinch. Firenze in the mud—she swims in it—She can make the pace so hot that the track will be dry before she does the first quarter."

The doctor approached the bed, and touching the patient's pulse said, "How do you feel?"

"Well, I'll tell you," he replied, "just how I feel about this—The Dwyers stable is next to ours, and they tell me everything. Phil told me this morning that Blackjack would win in a horrible canter. You see, the party that owns him wants to make a hogkilling, and no one knows that he's out for the dust."

Turning to the nurse the doctor inquired, "Have you notified his friends of his condition?" The tout started up and yelled: "Of course I have! I want to let 'em all in on the ground floor. Why, it's a little sure money. I saw him tried at daylight this morning. He made the first quarter in 0:21¼, the second in 0:07, and the third was so fast that it broke my stop watch and loosened three of my teeth. How can he lose it? Why, it's just like falling through the roof of a mint."

The doctor looked very serious and said, "He will be dead in an hour."

LOST BY A BREATH.

"Oh, no, he won't," the tout sneered. "There's not a dead one in the hunt. If any of 'em were stiff I'd know it. I tell you, Blackjack is full of Tabasco sauce, and he'll leave all them other plugs at the post. Why shouldn't he? Do you know his pedigree? Blackjack is out of Dark Lantern, by Blackwell's Island, and he's a born cracker."

The doctor felt his pulse again and sighed, "I can do no more; I must be going." The tout caught his arm and, drawing his head down close to the pillow, whispered: "After the Blackjack race meet me in the paddock. If you win I've got to give fifty dollars to the trainer, twenty-five to the jockey and twenty to the stable boys. I'll put what's left on the next race, and if the horse wins, you're in on it. So meet me in the paddock and I'll cash your ticket."

The doctor took the dying man's hand and said, "My poor boy, are you prepared to meet the Great Judge?" The tout gasped, "I don't want to meet the judge; the man I'm after is the starter."

The physician pressed his attenuated hand, and, as the moisture gathered in his sympathetic eyes, said, "Now turn your face to the wall, my boy, and go to sleep." "I will," the tout muttered. "I'll get next to the rail, so that when I turn the corner they can't foul me. Here's a telegram I just received from the owner. There's 50 to 1 on Blackjack; get it quick before they cut it down. I'll win"

But he didn't. He quit in the stretch and lost by a breath.—*Louis Harrison in New York Advertiser.*

How to Oil a Harness.

Take a harness to a room where you can unbuckle it and separate the parts completely. Wash each part well in lukewarm water to which has been added a little potash. Scrub well with brush until all grease and dust have been removed. Wash the pieces well under the hand until they become supple. It won't do to oil until the harness becomes so. Let the parts dry in a place where they will do so slowly. When just moist, oil. For this purpose use codliver oil, as it is the best for the purpose. Besides, if you use neatsfoot, the rats and mice are your enemies at once, while they will not touch a harness oiled with codliver oil. Give a good dose of oil to all parts, then hang up to dry. When dry rub well with a soft rag.

A Word About Millet.

The common millet requires a dry, light and rich soil and grows from two and a half to four feet in height and may be sown broadcast about one bushel to the acre or in drills one-half less. Hungarian grass is a species of millet growing less rank and with smaller stalks. Both are annuals and require to be sown every season. On good, well prepared soils millet furnishes an abundant crop of green forage, and for this purpose may be cut during its various stages of growth. The seeds are fine and not well adapted to heavy soils. There are several varieties, but the common millet, the golden and Hungarian grass are the ones most usually grown. Like the corn plant, it requires a warm soil and warm weather for its best growth, and should not be sown until these conditions prevail. In its green state it has a nutritive value equal to timothy grass, but if left until the seeds are ripened the stalks become hardened and their nutritive value is lessened; consequently it is better to cut it for hay before the seeds are ripe and there will be less danger from over feeding the ripened seed. It is cultivated chiefly for soiling, or as a supplemental crop when the meadows are light or the corn crop thin. It should be cut and cured while the weather is warm. While many of the annual plants are valuable for forage, none are in all respects equal to timothy and other perennial grasses for hay.

Horsehair Snakes.

There is a current debate in almost every community, especially in farming districts, where people have a better chance to observe such things, that horsehairs are capable of being converted into snakes. The question has often been discussed, but still there are some features about the matter that may not prove uninteresting. To begin with, the root of the hair must be with it or else it will not take on a "living, snakelike" existence, as some claim it really does under certain conditions.

In muddy, tepid water the hair, through its roots, in accordance with the law of life by the law of affinity, absorbs vitalizing elements the same as it did when on the animal. And the substance of the hair being animal as well as vegetable life, it is naturally more or less sensitive to the touch. For more than a quarter of a century the evolutionist has laid more or less stress upon this horsehair snake phenomena, but the whole argument has but little weight from the evolutionist's standpoint, as there is no reproduction among these "snakes," without reproduction their whole [illegible] is a delusion.—St. Louis Republic.

Cincinnati's Inclined Planes.

The city of Cincinnati [illegible] is on two planes, one called the "Bottom," 60 feet, and the other 112 feet, above low watermark in the river. This, with the exception of New York and Boston, is the most densely populated area in the Union. Owing to the contracted dimensions of the plains, population is rapidly extending on to the river hills. These are nearly 400 feet above the city, and take one on to the general level of the country. Besides roads leading to their summits, there are in all four inclined railway planes on the north, east and west—where by stationary engines at the top people are taken up, sometimes nearly a hundred in a car, and in ninety seconds. They are hauled up by a wire rope large as one's waist, which winds around a drum with a monotonous humming sound, quick resounding, as though in a hurry to get you up. An extra rope is attached to each car as a precaution in case the one in use should break.—Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

How to Shave Easily.

The moment you get out of bed is the best time. Your beard will never be so pliable after you are around awhile. First wash your beard well with soap and cold water. Rain water is better, of course. Then apply lather plentifully and cold as a rule. But if your razor is cold, close it and place it in your pocket or under your arm till it gets warm. Like other edged tools, the razor is only a very fine saw, and therefore it is better to move it a little endways as you shave rather than with a straight, broad sweep. If you always shave in one direction around your face the beard will soon get a permanent "slant" in that direction, the effect of which is well, a matter of taste.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ANTLERS.

Geo. B. Kane, Pennsylvania; Louis Ullmann, St. Louis; Mrs. C. L. Harding and maid, Miss Rattibus, Edgar Harding, Boston; R. E. Hawkins, Cincinnati; H. Wheeler, Denver; Hiram H. Lee, Salt Lake City; W. R. Weam and wife, Baltimore, Md.; Lillian Hoodly, F. O. Runyan, Denver; T. J. Tigan, St. Louis; R. J. Reynolds, A. M. Eller, Winston, N. C.; B. W. Brooks, Aspen; Carl Edelheim, Philadelphia; C. B. Case, New York; W. W. Cooley, Aspen; Geo. B. Morris, New York; S. D. Morris, Toledo; C. R. Tuttle, Denver; C. E. Van Voorhis, Chicago; Geo. Westlake, Denver; Henry Paul, Aspen.

THE ALAMO.

Aug. C. Lammers, New York; Robt. Harris, Denver; C. D. Heling, Kansas City; J. M. Howard, manager Newton Beers company; Mrs. W. L. Morse and daughter, Miss Emma Spaulding, Marlboro, Mass.; H. El. Bihrepell, New York City; Chas. S. Reed, Dayton, O.; E. J. Carter, Denver; J. K. Livingston, Las Cruces, N. M.; Geo. H. Utter, Silver City, N. M.; C. H. Lee, Denver; B. F. Garrison, Salida; C. Kelk, Sedalia, Mo.; W. Moller, San Francisco; J. H. Long, St. Louis; S. T. Walker, St. Joe; Hy. Cruser, Plainville, N. J.; [illegible] J. Muller, Harrisburg, Pa.; S. R. Henry, New Orleans; F. H. Fisher, Denver; E. F. Jones, Wichita, Kan.; J. M. Noble, McPherson, Kan.; J. G. Hester, Philadelphia; F. H. James, Denver; E. F. Weller, Kansas City; Jas. T. O'Brien, Canon City; Wm. Mott, Garden City, Kan.; Geo. W. Walters, Nevada, Mo.; F. L. Gillespie, Butler, Mo.; Thos. R. Crocker, Denver; H. L. Moore, Orange, Tex.; C. C. Haggerty, Kansas City; E. B. Heacock, St. Louis; J. H. Logan, Chicago; Thomas A. Rucker, Aspen.

BEAUTIFUL OKLAHOMA.

The exciting incidents of the two great invasions of Oklahoma territory by home-seekers, April 22, 1889 and September 22nd, 1891, have given that section deserved prominence as a place in which to cheaply obtain one of Uncle Sam's farms. The lands recently opened are located in the Old Iowa, Sac and Fox and Pottawattomie reservations lying directly east of Guthrie and Oklahoma City, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. They now constitute counties "A" and "B" with Chandler and Tecumseh as respective county seats—both large and rapidly growing towns. Claims can be bought at reasonable figures. For the raising of corn, cotton, wheat and fruit, Oklahoma is unexcelled.

Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kan., or J. P. Hall, Colorado Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado, for a specially prepared folder giving full information relative to Beautiful Oklahoma."

Leave Colorado Springs, 1:20 p. m., arrive St. Louis second morning, via the Great Rock Island Route. Through Sleeping Car service and all meals in dining cars.

Train 6, leaving at 3:15 p. m., on the Santa Fe, going east, now carries through Parlor Chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago, also a Chair Car between Denver and Canon City.

A COLORADO GEM,

Is the Burlington Train No. 2, which leaves Denver at 8:40 p. m. every day in the year, arriving at Chicago at 8:00 a. m., St. Louis 7:20 a. m. second morning. This is a solid vestibule train with all modern improvements known to the civilized world. Is composed of Pullman Palace sleepers, chair cars, seats free, elegant day coaches and smoking cars. All chair cars have a porter in attendance whose duty it is to look after the comforts of passengers, especially ladies traveling alone. No change of cars of any class on this train between Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago, St. Joe and St. Louis. Parties traveling via this route destined to points beyond its line can have their sleeping car reservations [illegible] through to destination by apply to any ticket agent or G. W. Vallery No. 1700 Larimer St. Denver, Colo.

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. five daily trains:
Round trip to Denver $4 50
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Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No 16 North Tejon street, New Bank building.

The only line that does it!
Does what?
Runs Free reclining chair cars
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Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo
through to Kansas City and St. Louis.
What line?
The Missouri Pacific.
C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Ag't,
1662 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

TO DENVER

Rock Island fast trains to Denver: leave Colorado Springs at 9:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., arriving Denver 12 noon and 7 p. m. Returning leave Denver 8:45 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., arriving Colorado Springs 11.15 a. m. and 6.15 p. m. $4.50 for the round trip.

A WINTER IN THE SOUTH.

A winter in the South—the very words conjure up delicious memories for those who have been there. The bright sunny skies, the dry bracing air and the warm sunshine is in decided contrast to the cold bleak North.

The great state of Texas is celebrated as one great broad winter resort in itself, but the following places are, perhaps, particularly popular: Fort Worth, with its mineral baths, healthful climate and good hotels; Austin, the beautiful Capital City; San Antonio, one of the few really historical places in our country; Houston, with its blooming [illegible], oleanders and stores of oranges and lemons, and Galveston with its delicious sea breezes. These are but a few of the delightful resorts of this highly favored region.

An escape from all the pains and discomforts of our rigorous weather, trans[illegible] by magic from the region of snow and ice, to the fragrance of this summer-land, is now made possible and easy by the Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth Branch of the Union Pacific System, which runs through Pullman Palace Sleepers between Denver, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Shreveport and New Orleans, and offers exceeding low excursion rates to all Southern cities from Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Trinidad. For a full description of Southern winter resorts, reached over the Union Pacific System, or for excursion rates, apply to W. G. Rice, Union Pacific Ticket agent, office 11 Pike's Peak avenue, for a copy of the Union Pacific Winter Tours Folder.

E. L. LOMAX.
General Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Omaha, Neb.

20 rides between Colorado Springs and Manitou for $2.

PARLOR CARS.

Our citizens who have not tried the new parlor cars on the afternoon Santa Fe trains should do so. The cars are [illegible] parlors and the chairs as comfortable as the [illegible] parlor chair, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars; something entirely new. Trains carrying them leave for Pueblo at 10.45 a. m. and for Denver at 4.52 p.m.

A FEW REASONS

Why the "WABASH" is the most desirable route for all points East.

First—You can purchase through tickets for all Eastern points at any coupon ticket office in the west over this line taking your choice of routes to the Missouri River.

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Via Chicago, the World's Fair City sometimes called "the windy city."

Via Toledo, Ohio's great inland city, connecting at that place with the Lake Shore fast trains to the East.

Via Detroit, Michigan's prettiest and most beautiful city where Eastern lines connect closely.

All of the above named points are reached direct only by the "WABASH" and direct by no other line running from the West.

Ask for your tickets by the way of this line, and accept of them by no other.

We run the finest trains on earth, a bold assertion but a cold fact. Write me for rates, maps, etc.

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C. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent

MINING CONGRESS.

The D. & R. G. will sell on November 18th only, tickets to Denver and return at one fare, $2.50, for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return on any regular trains up to and including November 28th. Choice of five daily trains. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon St.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains to Denver 8.25 a. m., 10.42 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 4.10 a. m., and 4.55 a. m. To Pueblo 9.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m., 6.35 p. m., 9.45 p. m., and 10.40 p. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

MINING CONGRESS AT DENVER.

The Santa Fe will make a rate of one fare ($2.50) for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on November 18th, good for return until the 28th.

WORDS OF PRAISE

Are heard on every side, from the traveling public, for the [illegible] service of the Santa Fe route. It is justly said that the Chicago vestibuled express is the finest train by all odds, that comes into Colorado. The very latest improvements in palace cars. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

The [illegible] Pullman sleeping car left at Colorado Springs daily, in which space may be reserved at the city ticket office in the Opera House Block. Telephone 51. C. C. HOYT, Agent.

CALIFORNIA.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

Have two daily [illegible] through to Salt Lake and San Francisco without change. Chair cars free. Latest improved Pullman sleepers. Read [illegible] Ticket [illegible] 16 North Tejon street.

A DAY IN DENVER.

[illegible] to [illegible] the Santa Fe train at 4.25 or 8.05 a. m. which will give you almost the whole day in Denver. Trains returning leave at 5.00 and 7.50 and 11.00 p.m.

The best located Property in Colorado Springs, either for homes or for investment is

NOB HILL

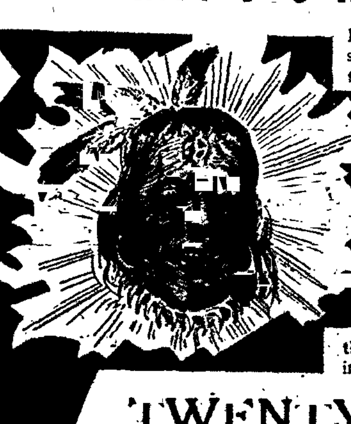
For prices and terms call on

A. A. McGOVNEY,

113 Kiowa Street,

Or any Agent in the City

THE MARVELOUS MOQUI SNAKE DANCE



By Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, of the Smithsonian Institution. Illustrated from photographs which are said to be the only ones ever made. All of our illustrations are made direct from photo. negatives, hence are absolutely true. This article is illustrated showing *The Beginning of the Dance, Handling Live Rattle Snakes, Hualpi,* where the dance was held, and *Moqui Indian Girl.* The above is but one of the many articles and illustrations, the special feature of the *OCTOBER Great Divide* will be its Art Supplement, an Aquarelle in seven colors, suitable for framing, of

TOLTEC GORGE

the incomprehensible wonder of the Rockies, frozen in mid-summer, yet surrounded by beautiful foliage.

TWENTY GEMSTONES

Cut and polished for jewelry mounting

ALL FREE WITH THE GREAT DIVIDE

These Gemstones are as follows: *Cameo, Goldstone, Tiger Eye, Sard-Onyx, Fancy Crocidolites, Ribbon Agate, Carnelian, Jewel Agate, Satin Spar* (the peer of Moonstone), *Montana Moss Agate, Agate* for sleeve buttons, *Green Moss Agate, Striped Agate* for ladies' brooch, *Petrified wood,* etc., given free as a premium to each new yearly subscriber, if *$1.00,* price of yearly subscription, is sent within *30* days of the date of this journal. Each Gemstone is honestly worth *50* cents, and some cannot be bought for *$1* each of any jeweler, and the total value is over *$10.* You naturally say, "Can this be true?" We positively *guarantee* to refund your money if you are not fully satisfied. Our reason for offering this costly premium is:

We must advertise in order to get others to advertise with us, and by this method we will have a national circulation quicker than by any other way that we know of, and our conclusions are sustained by experiments.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS are Literateurs, Plain People, Scouts, Cowboys, Miners, Indians—in other words, people familiar with what they write, and who tell their stories in their own quaint way. You cannot afford to miss this.

MARVELOUS as this inducement seems, you may rest assured it is genuine, or the publishers of this magazine would not print this advertisement; therefore send *$1.00* to-day for a year's subscription, and the twenty Gemstones will be sent the same day your order is received; or, if you prefer, your newsdealer will get it for you. Sample copy, *10* cents. Always address

THE GREAT DIVIDE, 1516-18 Arapahoe St., DENVER, COLO.

BEYOND A QUESTION.

The Great Rock Island Route is by all odds the best line east for residents of Colorado Springs.

They are running solid limited vestibuled trains through to Chicago, via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joe without change, making connections at these points with all roads in all directions. All meals served in their own magnificent dining cars. For full particulars, maps, lowest rates etc., call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 12 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 97.

The Santa Fe's new time card taking effect 18th, makes considerable change in the Nelly Bly trains. The train going north leaves at 2:45 p. m., and going south at 3:33 p. m. These trains carry through Parlor Chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago and between Canon City and Denver by making connections at La Junta and Pueblo.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

Leave Chicago via the Santa Fe Route every Thursday evening at 7:30 and Kansas City every Friday morning at 11:20 and arrive at La Junta every Saturday morning at 3:3[illegible]. Parties from Colorado Springs desiring to join them can leave at 7:35 p. m. each Friday, remaining at La Junta over night or leave here at 2:40 a. m., Saturday, making connection at La Junta the same morning. These excursions are personally conducted by salaried agents who conduct the excursions to destination to give personal attention to the comfort of passengers, especially aged persons, ladies and children without escort. Leaving Colorado Springs at 2:40 a. m., Saturday, the passenger will arrive at Los Angeles at 2:45 p. m., the following Monday and at San Diego at 3:05 p. m; at San Francisco the following Tuesday at 11:43 a. m. Inquire at city ticket office, Opera House block.

NEW SERVICE!!!

Through Sleeping Car service to St. Louis, via the Great Rock Island Route. All meals served in our own magnificent dining cars. Unexcelled train service. For full particulars, lowest rates, maps, etc., call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 12 Pike's Peak Ave.

THE LIMITED TRAIN SERVICE

East via the Great Rock Island Route is unexcelled by any for comfort, safety and [illegible]. While traveling choose the Great Rock Island.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, AND THE SOUTHWEST.

The famous sanitarium and world renowned all-year-round resort of Hot Springs, Arkansas, is reached from western points via the Missouri Pacific Railway which gives choice of two routes: the Waggoner Route by way of Coffeyville and Fort Smith, and the Iron Mountain Route via St. Louis, both equipped with first-class sleeping cars. These are also the popular lines to the resorts of Texas, Mexico and the southwest. C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Agent, 1662 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Is the only line running free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet sleeping cars from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo through to Kansas City and St. Louis. By taking this line only one change of cars is necessary between Colorado points and New York and the seaboard. C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Agent, 1662 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Accommodations can be obtained in this institution. Terms from $8 a week upward, according to room.

Apply to the Matron, at the Sanitarium, East Huerfano street.

A. N. PEALE & CO.

After the protracted illness of the senior member of the firm, the old reliable Employment, Real Estate, Live Stock and Auction business is taking the lead. By [illegible] attention we hope to merit your patronage at 104 S. Tejon.

WANTED.

Swede or German girl with references for family of two; no washing. Wages $4.
Also Swede girl for private family, with reference. Wages $5.
Girls for hotel work, $4 to $15.
If you want help call [illegible] give me a call.
[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchaser for some fine property on the installment plan. Call on A. Hathaway, 105 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED—A young girl for general work at 125 N. Weber St.

WANTED—At once, good cook willing to do washing and ironing. Apply 128 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—Situation as assistant in office, wages no object. Address D, Gazette.

WANTED—Partner in a fine established paying enterprise which has a growing manufacturing department. Must have cash capital and best of references. Address C. R., care Gazette.

WANTED—A dressmaker who can teach cutting and fitting in exchange for furnished room. 502 High corner Oak.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Pinless Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars, price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address the Pinless Clothes Line Co. 8 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper or linen room work in a hotel. Apply at 239 W. 7th St., Leadville, Colo.

WANTED Competent, healthy, Protestant girl for second work; good references required. Address M, this office.

WANTED—Seamstress who understands cutting and fitting for children's sewing. Address H, stating terms and address, this office.

WANTED—By experienced and correct single and double entry bookkeeper, four or five hours work daily. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. box [illegible].

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have some fine suburban residence lots in [illegible] on the new road to Cheyenne. Easy payments. Call on A. Hathaway, 105 E. Huerfano St.

FOR SALE—Or trade for brick, a house. A fine ranch; 160 acres, near town; water running through entire length. Apply to J. W. K., Alamo Hotel.

FOR SALE—A well established, paying business. Inquire at No. 20 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—Green Mountain Falls property. Apply at this office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Houses to rent from $10.00 to $50.00 in all parts of city. A. Holloway.

TO RENT Southwest room; private porch and entrance; low. 128 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, cheap. 430 E. Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen at Miss Warren's, 125 E. Boulder St.

TO RENT—Rooms with board, $1.50 and $5.00 per week. 14 N. Oak; good beds and good table.

TO RENT—Cottage, south and east exposure, five rooms and [illegible] kitchen, large yard and stable. 129 N. Nevada Ave.

TO RENT—Kitchen and bedroom, cheap; partly furnished. [illegible] E. Kiowa St.

TO RENT—Furnished house, south front, with board or with privilege of light housekeeping; very cheap. 512 High St., corner Oak.

TO RENT—Cottages of three and four rooms, six blocks from business center; newly painted and papered; moderate rent to good tenants. 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Very pleasant room with board. Reasonable rates. 14 W. Rio Grande St.

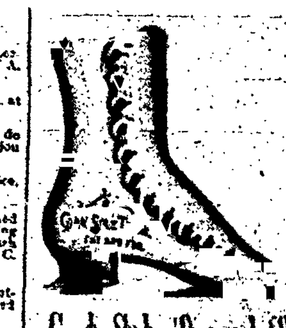
TO RENT—Neatly furnished rooms with [illegible] at 213 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music store.

LOST.

LOST—Bay [illegible], name Jack, engraved on plate; liberal reward. Finder leave at D. & R. G. City ticket office.

IF YOU WANT
First-class shoe [illegible]
J. PEDERSON,
[illegible] N. Tejon St.



Cork-Sole Turned Shoes

Are [illegible] flexible and [illegible]
Are the [illegible] walking [illegible] acting as a cushion to the foot
Are the most healthful shoe made, as [illegible] is a non-conductor of [illegible]
Ladies wearing them need not fear [illegible] damp or rough walks.
The cork is secured in a pocket, which is sewed in with the seam, holding it firmly in place, and is guaranteed not to wash loose, curl or break up.

VORHES BROS., - Agents

ANDERSON & KELLOGG,

106 Pike's Peak Ave.

Real Estate, Insurance, Loan Agents

We have a large list of [illegible] For Rent.

Furnished houses from $18 to $100.
Unfurnished houses from $10 to $[illegible].

BARGAINS

In Improved and Unimproved Property.

HOUSES AND LOTS

For sale cheap on Installment payments

FURS!!

Babcock Brothers

Sealskin garments in stock and made to order.
Capes, Muffs, Boas and Small Furs of all kinds always in stock.
Special attention paid to Mail Orders.
Agents [illegible] Celebrated [illegible]

1009 and 1011 16th St.,

Denver, Colo.

FLOWER STANDS

SPARK GUARDS

NURSERY FENDERS

[illegible]

HASSELL [illegible]

Iron, Wire and [illegible] Works

[illegible]

Royal Baking Powder Is Superior to Every Other.

It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. . . . I will go still further and state that because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D.,
Late Chemist for U. S. Govt.

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